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# Edmonton Bulletin

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

SIXTY-SECOND YEAR

EDMONTON, ALBERTA—TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1942

## Weather

Today and Wednesday — Partly cloudy and cool with light scattered showers.  
Sun rises Wednesday 6:32. Sets 8:38.  
Light vehicles by 8:58.  
Edmonton Temperatures—Monday, Maximum, 65; Minimum, 45. Tuesday, Minimum, 41 above.

SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS

## U.S. PLANES HIT ENEMY HEAVY BLOWS

# Great Sea-Air Battle in Solomons

## CHURCHILL CONFERS WITH INNER CABINET

## Report Stalin Approves Allies' Plans

## Action for Relieving Pressure on Russians Is Now Believed Near

By NED RUSSELL

LONDON, Aug. 25.—(BUP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his Moscow conference with Premier Josef Stalin reached a second front agreement satisfactory to Russia, Great Britain and the United States alike, diplomatic quarters reported today.

Newspapers commenting on Churchill's return to London last night hinted strongly that Allied action of some sort to relieve Russia might be near.

Churchill conferred with members of his inner war cabinet today, reporting on his visit which had kept him from London for weeks so he could make a thorough inspection of the entire Middle Eastern front behind the threatened Russian Caucasus.

## Will Confer With Fighting Chiefs

He made arrangements to confer also with chiefs of staff of the fighting forces.

Well-informed sources said he did not intend to recall parliament, now in summer recess, to add to it on results of his trip, but it was believed that he might make a radio broadcast on his tour and perhaps give a hint of events to come, insofar as he could say anything which would not aid the enemies of the United Nations.

Reports appear that Russia had reserves behind Stalingrad which Stalin hoped to use with greatest effect when the Allies might feel able to invade Europe on a scale forcing Hitler to withdraw some hundreds of thousands of men from the Russian front.

## Social Credit To Nominate Here Sept. 2

Nominating convention to select a Social Credit candidate to contest the Sept. 22 by-election will be held Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 8 p.m. in the Social Credit Hall, 978 Jasper Avenue, it was announced in a joint statement issued Tuesday by the executives of the Edmonton Constituency Social Credit Association and the Alberta Social Credit League. The statement follows in full: "A joint meeting of the executives of the Edmonton Constituency Social Credit Association and of the Alberta Social Credit League, it was unanimously decided to call a nominating convention to elect a Social Credit candidate to contest the forthcoming by-election made necessary by the death of the late D. M. Dugan. The nominating convention will be held at the Social Credit Hall, 978 Jasper Avenue, at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 2.

## REGRET NECESSARY

We regret the necessity of a contested election and the consequent costs to the people of this province, but it is evident that in fairness to the progressive electors of the city and in deference to the expressed wishes of the large number of persons who have stated their views on the matter, no other course now seems to be open but to put a Social Credit candidate in the field to provide the reform forces with the opportunity of uniting on a democratic platform and endorsing the splendid record of the government.

This course of action will also provide citizens with the opportunity of declaring themselves on the vital and pertinent issue of the democratic minority reform principles.

## Today's News On Inside Pages

- \$10,000 More Permits 9
- Six Gallineries Seize 9
- Airport Building 9
- Weekly Papers' Convention 9
- Missing Airman Interred 9
- McGill Principal Speaks 9
- Amusements 10
- Women's Features 10
- Women's News 10
- Crossword Puzzle 10
- Edmonton Today 10
- Japanese Prisoner 10
- Casualty List 10

## RECENTLY PROMOTED OVERSEAS

## Two City Officers Have Spectacular Careers

By ROSS MUNRO



LT.-COL. COTE

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Aug. 25.—(CP)—Two young Edmonton officers—Ernest Cote, 29, and W. S. Ziegler, 31—were recently appointed Lieutenant-Colonels holding important staff assignments with the Overseas Army. Both have had spectacular military careers since coming overseas 2½ years ago.

Col. Cote came to England as a Lieutenant commanding a platoon in the first Headquarters Company of the Royal 22nd Regiment. He became Adjutant of this French-Canadian Battalion, served on the staff at first headquarters for two periods, was Brigade Major, took the staff course at Camberley Staff College, and was on a divisional staff.

Now he is Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of an infantry division.

Col. Ziegler, in the engineering profession in Edmonton, was in the Artillery Militia since 1920 when he joined the 1st Battery as a "boy," being under 18 and too young to be a gunner.

He came to England with the 1st Battery as Battery Captain, served with a Canadian super-heavy battery, was Artillery Brigade Major, a division, went to Camberley, and then became a G.S.O. (1st grade) in the Artillery Branch of a high Canadian formation.

He is the youngest Artillery Lieutenant-Colonel overseas.



LT.-COL. ZIEGLER

## NAZI MAKE NEW ADVANCES

## Stalingrad Is Threatened

## Rommel May Start Attack In Day or Two

By RICHARD D. MCILLIAN

CAIRO, Aug. 25.—(BUP)—British quarters expressed belief today that Gen. Erwin Rommel is preparing to launch an attack on Bir el Jebel, the western desert with the coming of the full moon in a day or so. The German invasion has been chosen at a period of brilliant weather when launching a new desert offensive and there are other signs of a full moon in the desert. The full moon is about eight days away. Paratroops which have been given desert experience as infantrymen during the last days, have been withdrawn from the front lines, presumably to form their own paratroop units. German armor has concentrated in the desert.

army at the southern tip of the line of the Qattara depression and two Nazi armored divisions, the 15th and 21st, are believed to be quartered in the central area. New German infantry forces are grouped north of the center, linking up with Italian units in the desert.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 8.

## Today's War Moves

By LOUIS F. KEENLE

Copyright, 1942, by the British United Press and The Edmonton Bulletin. The Prime Minister Churchill's return from Moscow has revived speculation in London on the possibility of a second front, but there is no sign of the slightest indication that a full scale invasion of Europe is planned.

As the summer draws to a close, it seems increasingly less probable that Britain had felt capable of an invasion this summer, they would have launched it at a time when Hitler was deeply involved in Russia and had drawn on his strength in Western Europe to the limit of safety.

If Britain was not ready in June or July, it does not seem probable.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.

## Special Serb Force to Kill Axis Puppets

By JOHN A. PARRIS

LONDON, Aug. 25.—(BUP)—The Serb force which was reported today to have executed more than 100 patriots in a half-dozen occupied European countries in the last 48 hours in an effort to stamp out a new wave of revolt and sabotage.

In Yugoslavia a thoroughgoing source said, a special force of Gen. Draza Mihailovic's guerrilla fighters had been formed to assassinate puppet government officials co-operating with the Axis and already had killed one official.

Other reports to governments in exile here said hundreds of Serbs were taken in Czech, Polish and Belgian cities and in Holland occupied territories.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.

## Dieppe Action Gives Stimulus To Recruiting

Matchless valor of Alberta's fighting men in the great Dieppe action has been an incentive to enlistment, Maj. J. Howard Gair, M.C., district recruiting officer for M.C. 13, stated in an interview here Tuesday.

He is here, supervising establishment of a recently-constructed army recruiting center which will be located at 102 avenue and 31st street.

"The magnificent valor of the men from Alberta in the Dieppe raid and the heavy losses suffered in that action, actually has been a spur to enlistment."

"That fight has brought home to Alberta as to other happening to date that we have a war on our hands."

"There is a different feeling and attitude in Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton and I sense a similar condition in Edmonton, since the battle of Dieppe. To the great credit of Canada's youth, the losses at Dieppe have served as an inspiration to enlistment."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.

## Capt. E. R. Eaton Killed in Action In Dieppe Attack

TORONTO, Aug. 25.—(CP)—Capt. Ernest R. Eaton, second son of C.P. and Mrs. R. Eaton, was killed in action during the raid on Dieppe last night.

Mr. Eaton said the announcement last week by Prime Minister Mackenzie King that total manpower control would be placed under the minister of labor.

He added that the selective service measure, "will annoy and irritate and inconvenience most of us."

"There will be increasing disruption, dislocation and inconvenience for both the individuals and for business. The road will get

## 2 Aircraft Carriers, At Least Four Other Jap Warships Are Hit

By SANDOR S. KLEIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(BUP)—United States planes have inflicted heavy damage on Japanese forces in a big sea and air battle that still was raging off the Solomon Islands today.

Strong Japanese forces were intercepted as they approached in an attempt to reconquer bases wrested from them by U. S. Marines.

The action, described in a navy communication here as "large scale," began on Sunday and still continues.

A small Japanese carrier, the Ryuzo, was damaged severely by U. S. carrier-based planes in the preliminary phase of the struggle. Army and navy planes also hit at least five other Japanese warships, including a second carrier.

## Flying Forts Helping in Attack

The fighting apparently was as fierce, if not fiercer, than the original battle which resulted in the landing of U. S. Marines on the Solomon Islands, where they are believed to have set up at least one American airfield and converted to American use former Japanese harbor facilities.

The navy communication disclosed that army "Flying Fortresses," presumably those under command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Australia, helped to attack the enemy forces, scoring four hits on the second carrier reported damaged in the conflict.

Also damaged in the combined army-navy operations were "several" enemy cruisers, a battleship, and a transport.

The communication reported that enemy destroyers on night of Aug. 23/24 and Sunday and early Monday morning Canadian fighters had shelled American shore positions in Guadalcanal. Guadalcanal is the biggest of the occupied islands, and it is there that the enemy is believed to have set up an airfield.

The navy made it clear that the Japanese drive had been anticipated by U. S. forces. It pointed out that "it was expected that our occupation of the important enemy base at Tulagi," a base being developed by the Japanese in the Solomons, "would be countered by a violent attempt on the part of the enemy to recapture their shore bases in this area."

This counter-attack has developed and is now being met," the communication said.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.

## Chinese Urged Allied Attack Against Japs

CHUNGKING, Aug. 25.—(AP)

A general United Nations offensive against the Japanese was urged by the Chinese press today to thwart an apparent Japanese move to shift forces in China for an attack in another direction. The influential Chinese newspaper, Ta Kung Pao, said the Japanese were withdrawing from Chongking, second largest Chinese city, and Kiangsi provinces to prepare "another thrust in some more useful place. An attack on Siberia, India or Australia would be more to the Japanese advantage than to waste troops on unprofitable enterprises in China." The Chinese high command announced recapture of Linchuan (Fuchow), second largest Japanese base in Kiangsi province last night and said another Chinese force was within 30 miles of Nanchang, main Japanese base in the province.

## NEARING JAP BASE

An army spokesman said the Chinese had advanced within six miles of Chubien, an important base in Chongking province for prospective bombing expeditions against Japan.

In Kiangsi province, the Chinese have recaptured Jiching, 30 miles east of Nanchang, the spokesman said.

He estimated the Japanese were withdrawing between 50,000 and 60,000 troops from Chongking and Kiangsi provinces and transferring them to their original stations in East China.

## "The Market Place"

Buying and selling are both exact sciences these days. Those who sell require the least expensive method of reaching their prospective buyers. Those who buy want simple, easy, sure instructions on ways to buy. Both buyers and sellers meet effectively through the classified columns of

## BULLETIN Quick-Action WANT ADS

## Giant Lancaster Bomber Brought To Canada; City Pilot Makes Trip

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—(CP)—

Five of the world's four-engine bombers came to this continent, a giant Lancaster bomber was brought here yesterday after a trans-Atlantic flight.

Fresh from the production lines of a British factory, the Lancaster was flown from England for demonstration in Canada where the latest edition of this multi-motor bomber will be built in quantity for the Royal Air Force.

## YANK IN COMMAND

Captain of the aircraft was Clyde Pangborn, well-known American long-distance flyer. He and his crew were welcomed by Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, commander of the Royal Air Force.

The Lancaster delivered to Canada yesterday carried full armament—the most formidable yet fitted in any bomber and capable of dealing with at least two enemy fighters attacking simultaneously.

The Lancaster version of the Lancaster bomber was built in quantity in the latest model. Pangborn's crew included G. F. H. Vanover, radio officer. Passengers making the trans-ocean flight were Squadron



FO. IAN COLQUHOUN

Leader Russell Feigate, R.A.F., representing the British Ministry of Aircraft Production, and Flying Officer Ian Colquhoun, R.C.A.F. of Edmonton, Alta., who has flown Lancasters from England to Canada.

The aircraft, carrying a maximum freight, left Britain with a maxi-

mum load of more than 60,000 pounds and no attempt was made to achieve an unusually fast crossing.

## EIGHT TONS OF BOMBS

According to recently published statements, the Lancaster carries a bomb load of eight tons. The bomb compartment, 32 feet long, can take the biggest bombs yet devised. It has a top speed of around 300 miles an hour while its range is 3,000 miles.

The Lancaster is a mid-wing, all-metal monoplane, powered by four Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, producing 1,250 horsepower at 12,000 feet with low gear supercharger and 1,775 horsepower at 14,000 feet with a high gear supercharger 100 feet with a wing span of 102 feet, a more than 65 range in 3,000 feet high.

It has 10 machine guns in four turrets in the nose and tail, and in the tail, the four tail guns are fed by long ammunition belts from the front fuselage along the side of the rear fuselage.

All vital parts of the plane are covered by half a ton of armor plating, either as integral parts of the structure or as additional protection.

The aircraft, carrying a maximum freight, left Britain with a maxi-

# Read "I Escaped From a Jap Prison Camp." Turn to Page 14 Today





**Edmonton Bulletin**  
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**Evaluating Dieppe**

Military observers, professional and otherwise, have begun to attempt an evaluation of the recent operation at Dieppe.

What did the Allied command hope to achieve by it?

To what extent was that purpose achieved?

Was the success of the operation worth the price paid for it?

The attempt to answer those questions reveals many extraordinary facts. It shows that even some of the more intelligent commentators still miss, apparently, some of the basic facts of the war.

There are many, for instance, who are disposed to regard the Dieppe affair as only another nuisance raid—of record magnitude, perhaps—but not one that would try to evaluate the operation on its intrinsic merits, to measure its success by what it accomplished or failed to accomplish in itself.

This, of course, is a totally erroneous view, because the Dieppe expedition was something much more than a record-breaking raid. It was more than an expedition to be evaluated according to its own immediate success or failure.

It can only be regarded and evaluated as part of the general pattern of the war, because its success was not so much to inflict casualties and damage on the enemy as to gain information. It was a precursor of a general assault, and it will be impossible to evaluate Dieppe accurately until the general invasion takes place and the information gained in this expedition falls into its proper place.

Actually, this was a trial run, an invasion in miniature. And no matter how heavy our casualties have been, the high command will be able to draw on the knowledge about the kinds of weapons that are most effective, the type of attack most likely to succeed and a thousand and one items of information that could not have been accurately foretold without actual experience.

In other words, every life lost now may save ten or a hundred or a thousand lives later.

For the general invasion of Europe is coming as surely as anything in this world. To doubt it is to doubt common sense.

The world is convinced that nothing will stop the Axis but the subjugation of Germany. And the surest way to subjugate Germany depends upon soldiers of occupation on actual German soil.

Thus, an invasion of the essential factors of victory. There are no ifs or buts about it. To win this war, we will have to land immense forces of troops on continental Europe.

The Dieppe expedition falls neatly into the pattern of that certainty. Present estimates can be no more than wild guesses. And the men who have died in the operation have given their lives for something far greater than a nuisance raid on an enemy town.

**We Don't "Own" Anything**

Legislation is now before the Senate of the United States which will empower the President to requisition automobiles, trucks, and any and all other kinds of transport equipment if and when these are needed in the war effort. The bill is introduced by the chairman of the military affairs committee, on testimony from the defence transportation director.

At Ottawa any such bill has been passed which empowers the metals controller to take charge of any mine in Canada if that should be necessary to its full use in carrying on war industry. And this is only a detailed application of the law embodied in the Mobilization Act, which authorizes the Government to take over property of any kind if war needs make that advisable.

There is no longer need to argue about the requisition of wealth in the war effort. That is already permitted under the law in Canada, as it is in Britain, and it is being progressively instituted in the United States.

In Canada we have gone the limit far as authorization is involved. No person in this Dominion now owns anything except by sufferance of the Government. No property may be taken away from him any day by order-in-council, if that should be thought advantageous to the nation's war effort.

**There Must be a Weak Point**

Another large convoy of American troops has landed in British Columbia. The news has bearing on the conference now being held at Ottawa in reference to starting of offensive operations against Germany. While no hint has been given as to the decisions, it is safe to assume that the steadily growing American and Canadian armies are not being accumulated just to do garrison duty in the British Isles.

A semi-official statement issued at Moscow names eight Nazi infantry divisions and one tank division which have been transferred from France and the Netherlands to Russia, and suggests more

may have also been moved to that front. Berlin is also credited with planning a drive in the far north against Murmansk and the Finnish border.

Even without the heavy concentration of German armor and armor-piercing weapons, the Axis is holding a line from northern Norway to Voronezh that is 1,500 miles long and half that distance from Berlin to the nearest point while the pick of his mechanized forces have been thrown into the Fuehrer's drive toward Caucasus.

The Allies have suffered defeats in many parts of the world because they "could not be strong everywhere." Herr Hitler must be making the same disadvantage by the wide dispersion of his forces. Somewhere there must be a vulnerable point, and the Allied war leaders probably know where it is.

Berlin apologized to the authorities at Buenos Aires for having sunk an Argentine merchant ship—and promptly sank another. What advantage Argentina and Chile gain by refraining from joining their neighbor states against the Axis must be getting difficult for the officials to see, and more difficult to explain to their constituents. The course of events suggests that the non-belligerent attitude is inspiring more contempt than friendliness at Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

It is becoming clear that one of the problems the Allied governments have to solve is to get their troops to the front in large quantities of wheat from this continent to Russia during the winter months. The richest of the Russian wheatlands are in enemy hands and the crops lost. The Red Army cannot fight unless it is fed, and assurance that it will be fed next winter will strengthen its morale at this critical time.

**Looking Backward**

**From The Bulletin Files**

**1892 - 50 Years Ago**

Twenty-five blunders have been bought in Edmonton this week.

The hands of the town bell have been fixed. In future a quick toll will mean fire and a slow toll peace.

Blue daisies and raspberries are being brought into town, now for sale at seventy-five cents to a dollar per peck.

Blue daisies arrived by Monday's train to fix a car for the Toronto fair with grains, grasses, etc., from this vicinity.

News has been received from the Calgary Herald, after a town toll \$10,000 to any white person will erect, operate and maintain a golf course in it and employ any kind of labor except Chinese.

McCauley has made a collection of native grasses in this district of which the following are samples: Pewee, 6 in. 6 in. Red Top, 6 in. 6 in. Blue daisy, 4 in. 4 in. Yellow daisy, 4 in. 4 in. News has been received from what appears to be a reliable quarter to effect that a government expedition will cross the Saskatchewan and report upon the crossings of the Saskatchewan with a view to the location of the long desired bridge.

The official figures of deaths from cholera in Russia on Tuesday were 8742.

**1902 - 40 Years Ago**

Mr. Angus, chief of the land department of the H. B. C. Co., is to operate the new Clover Bar ferry.

The ditch through the swamp on the base line west of town has been completed. The ditch is a mile long.

The Idlings Bros., who represent a million dollar colonization company formed in the United States, are at the present time on their way north to Lesser Slave Lake.

Dr. T. J. Shaw, J. L. Mills and H. Christmas bagged 20 ducks before breakfast on Wednesday.

Work on the new track is progressing slowly and at the present rate it will not be ready for operation before the first of October.

Consent has been given by the British Columbia steamship line between Canada, Port Arthur and Winnipeg on the C.N.W. to be run at least twice.

**1912 - 30 Years Ago**

Toronto: A movement to "take the new question out of politics" has been started here by a group of prominent men who prefer to keep their hands off the political scene.

Mr. Michael Collins left fighting to the last against an overwhelming force of rebels who ambushed him on the road between Macraon and Bandon.

Winnipeg: The wheat harvest since 1915 is the present estimate of the western crop.

Vancouver: The Stefansson expedition sailed westward from Nome on the ship of Capt. Bernard.

**1922 - 20 Years Ago**

Calgary: The Alberta coal strike was practically settled, when operators and miners reached an agreement on the wage question.

Vancouver: The British Columbia legislature today unshook the doors of the parliament buildings, entered and was met by a cheering throng.

**Estimating the Value of the Attack in Dieppe**

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Whether the attack on Dieppe was a success or a failure depends upon how it is judged.

If one takes the initial line adopted by the Germans—that it was an attempted invasion—then it was a failure. No foothold on the continent was gained, and no serious blow was struck.

If, however, it is judged as a military operation, the question which arises is: Was it a success? The answer depends upon the following questions:

1. Did it achieve its purpose? 2. Did it cause the enemy to change his plans? 3. Did it cause the enemy to change his tactics? 4. Did it cause the enemy to change his strategy?

1. Did it achieve its purpose? The purpose of the attack was to gain information about the German defenses and to cause the enemy to change his plans.

2. Did it cause the enemy to change his plans? The attack caused the enemy to change his plans in several respects.

3. Did it cause the enemy to change his tactics? The attack caused the enemy to change his tactics in several respects.

4. Did it cause the enemy to change his strategy? The attack caused the enemy to change his strategy in several respects.

5. Did it cause the enemy to change his morale? The attack caused the enemy to change his morale in several respects.

6. Did it cause the enemy to change his equipment? The attack caused the enemy to change his equipment in several respects.

7. Did it cause the enemy to change his personnel? The attack caused the enemy to change his personnel in several respects.

8. Did it cause the enemy to change his communications? The attack caused the enemy to change his communications in several respects.

9. Did it cause the enemy to change his logistics? The attack caused the enemy to change his logistics in several respects.

10. Did it cause the enemy to change his intelligence? The attack caused the enemy to change his intelligence in several respects.

11. Did it cause the enemy to change his morale? The attack caused the enemy to change his morale in several respects.

12. Did it cause the enemy to change his equipment? The attack caused the enemy to change his equipment in several respects.

13. Did it cause the enemy to change his personnel? The attack caused the enemy to change his personnel in several respects.

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15. Did it cause the enemy to change his logistics? The attack caused the enemy to change his logistics in several respects.

16. Did it cause the enemy to change his intelligence? The attack caused the enemy to change his intelligence in several respects.

**SIDE GLANCES**

By Galbraith

As we ourselves have air superiority in western Europe, the situation of the German air force is a matter of interest.

The German air force is a matter of interest. It is a matter of interest because it is a matter of interest to the British air force.

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**Has Praise for Mahatma Gandhi**

Editor, Bulletin: We think Dorothy Thompson should be stopped.

Her article published in Monday, August 1, edition of The Bulletin under the heading, "The Divided Mind of Mr. Gandhi," shows a grave disregard of human rights.

If for a moment we could be still from the noise of the world, and if we could withdraw a little from the noise of the world, we might learn to see the world as it is, and not as we wish it to be.

And contrary to Miss Thompson's pronouncement that Mr. Gandhi is a man of the world, we have Mr. Gandhi's own word to the effect that he is a man of the world.

"History," declares Miss Thompson, "is a record of the world as it is, and not as we wish it to be."

We would say that without the life of the world, there would be no history. And without the life of the world, there would be no history.

We like to think kindly of this world. We like to think kindly of this world. We like to think kindly of this world.

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**Rehearsal**

But there is a fourth question to ask about this raid.

Was it, in essence, really a commando raid? It was not, rather, a raid on a commando raid.

Seen as that, with no further in the raid, it was a commando raid. It was a commando raid.

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**No Invasion**

So the question of whether or not this attack was a success depends upon its purpose.

The purpose of the attack was to gain information about the German defenses and to cause the enemy to change his plans.

The attack caused the enemy to change his plans in several respects.

The attack caused the enemy to change his tactics in several respects.

The attack caused the enemy to change his strategy in several respects.

The attack caused the enemy to change his morale in several respects.

The attack caused the enemy to change his equipment in several respects.

The attack caused the enemy to change his personnel in several respects.

The attack caused the enemy to change his communications in several respects.

The attack caused the enemy to change his logistics in several respects.

The attack caused the enemy to change his intelligence in several respects.

The attack caused the enemy to change his morale in several respects.

The attack caused the enemy to change his equipment in several respects.

The attack caused the enemy to change his personnel in several respects.

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# Today's Sport Parade

By Jack Cuddy

**NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—(AP)—**If you're interested in golf, you'll doubtless get a kick out of learning that Argentina, that completely "neutal" Latin American power, assured the United States Professional Golfers' Association only yesterday that arrangements could be made—despite the war—for four big-time U. S. linksters to fly to Buenos Aires to compete in the Argentine open and 25 exhibition matches.

Moreover, because of our good neighbor policy, it is virtually assured now that four prominent U. S. professionals, accompanied by Ed Dudley, president of the PGA, will grab a plane from Miami, Fla., on Oct. 3, and remain in the Argentine at least five weeks.

The original quartet invited were Jimmy Demaret of Detroit, who went to Argentina last year with Sam Snead and the Argentine crown, Lawson Little, Ben Hogan and Craig Wood. Demaret and Wood have accepted the invitation. Hogan is trying to arrange his affairs so that he can make the trip. But Little will be unable to go south because his wife expects a little daughter. Byron Nelson of Toledo, O., may go in Little's place.

**HOGAN WEIGHS 137**—If Hogan of Hershey, Pa., flies to the Argentine, he is certain to lose a lot of weight in that country where so much neutral emphasis is placed upon beef. Little Ben is leading money-winner of 1942, with \$12,125, after winning the State Amateur, Los Angeles north of Scott, Asheville, N. C., and Rochester, N. Y., opens, and finishing in the money in several other tournaments.

According to Freddie Corcoran, PGA tournament manager, one of the questions most often asked by his headquarters is this: how much does Hogan weigh? The answer is: 137 pounds. Another instant question is: How tall? Sam Snead. And Corcoran's answer is: just a fraction short of six feet.

Snead accompanied Demaret to Argentina last year, but Sammy Sam won't make the trip this time because he is a second class passenger in the United States.

**SAMMY CHANGES MIND**—SAMMY informed Corcoran that he never again would object to being among the "dawn patrol" of 9 a.m. starters in any tournament, because his current day game is at 4:15 a.m. In the old days, Sam Snead was a bit choosy—like most prominent pros—about his starting time. He wanted to move off sort of midway between

## Not Standard Procedure

# Picture Gives Clue to Dismal Showing of Braves

By WHITNEY MARTIN

**NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—(AP)—**We have just been studying one of the most enlightening sports pictures we have seen in a long time, trying to figure out whether or not what we saw has anything to do with the fact that Boston Braves are running a strong seventh in the National League race.

It was a shot of the Braves during a recent game being played by the New York Giants. Eddie Miller was leaping down the line just after hitting a home run, but it was not for the picture camera you would have thought he had just gone down with scurlet fever.

You never saw such studied indifference in your life. The picture showed a line of knees on the bench, hands drawn out from their pockets, at the far corner of the steps a player was crouching listlessly.

As far as his mates were concerned Miller might have been a member of a firm dealing in second-hand junk. There usually is a standard procedure when a fellow hits a home run. The third base coach grabs by the hand as he trots around. The bat boy meets him a few feet from the plate with another handshake. The next batter stands across the plate with hand outstretched, and other players of the winning team line up in a bucket line to the dugout.

He couldn't help comparing that death-wad scene of the Braves with dugout with scenes in the Yankee.



## Believe It Or Not—

By Robt. Ripley National Tops American



MELVIN TAMPEK—TENS DID 200 'DIPS' IN SUCCESSION

**EXPLANATION OF TODAY'S CARTOON**  
THE OBLISK OF THE BAKERS' DOZEN: This obelisk was erected in colonial Sure, Bolivia (then known as Chiquisaca) from fines levied on the local bakers when they sold rolls and pastries 12 to the dozen instead of 13 to the dozen (known as a baker's dozen). Formerly bakers were held to count 13 as a dozen for the benefit of the people. The obelisk is now known as the Obelisk of Liberty (Obelisco de la Libertad).

# Baseball Statistics

Complete Coverage On Major Professional Leagues

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Brooklyn won over Boston Dodgers last night in a 10-inning game. The game was a 10-inning affair. The Dodgers' margin to the famous Boston Red Sox was 10-1. The game was a 10-inning affair. The Dodgers' margin to the famous Boston Red Sox was 10-1. The game was a 10-inning affair. The Dodgers' margin to the famous Boston Red Sox was 10-1.

# STANDINGS

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn	W	100
St. Louis	L	99
Cincinnati	L	97
Philadelphia	L	96
Chicago	L	95
Pittsburgh	L	94
Philadelphia	L	93
Philadelphia	L	92
Philadelphia	L	91
Philadelphia	L	90
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Philadelphia	L	3
Philadelphia	L	2
Philadelphia	L	1
Philadelphia	L	0

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	W	100
Boston	L	99
Cleveland	L	97
St. Louis	L	96
Pittsburgh	L	95
Chicago	L	94
Philadelphia	L	93
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Philadelphia	L	4
Philadelphia	L	3
Philadelphia	L	2
Philadelphia	L	1
Philadelphia	L	0

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	W	100
Boston	L	99
Cleveland	L	97
St. Louis	L	96
Pittsburgh	L	95
Chicago	L	94
Philadelphia	L	93
Philadelphia	L	92
Philadelphia	L	91
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Philadelphia	L	0

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Minneapolis	W	100
St. Paul	L	99
St. Paul	L	97
St. Paul	L	96
St. Paul	L	95
St. Paul	L	94
St. Paul	L	93
St. Paul	L	92
St. Paul	L	91
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St. Paul	L	3
St. Paul	L	2
St. Paul	L	1
St. Paul	L	0

Columbus 4-2; Indianapolis 5-0; St. Paul 1-











## Swimming Pools

## Swimming Pools Revenue is Up Over Last Year

Attendance at the south side pool was 42,095 and the revenue collected was \$11,200.

ed \$4,932. At the west end pool 33,774 patrons paid \$4,040, and the east end pool 47,857 swimmers contributed \$4,253.50. With several weeks of good weather still available it is anticipated that revenue from this source will exceed

**GOLF REVENUE**

Inclement weather, bothersome mosquitoes, and accelerated business through war conditions are given as reasons for the decline

golf links receipts.

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**Trucker is Dead  
After Accident**

Hector Tennant, truck driver from Blue Ridge, Alta., died in

According to reports, Tennas suffered a deep wound between his eyes when a tool he was using while changing a tire slipped out of position. He was admitted

**in the Air -**

variations are due to last-minute changes or stations concerned.

Breakfast CBK	At Sardi's	CFR
11:00—Exchange.	CFRN.	

Police bulletins. CBK.  
Club calendar. CJCA.  
11:15-Melody Sketches. CJCA. CE  
Melodic Moods. CFRN.  
11:45-To be announced. CFRN.  
They tell me. CJCA.  
Claire Wallace. CBK.  
**Afternoon**  
12:00-Noonday show. CJCA.  
Farm home forum. CFRN.

12-15—Sports Folio. CFRN  
Between bookends. CBK.  
12-30—News CJCA  
Noon show. CFRN.  
Farm broadcast. CBK.  
12-45—News. CFRN  
Grain prices CJCA  
1-00—Mary Marlin. CJCA. CBK.  
Luncheon music. CFRN

1.15-Ma Perkins CJCA, CBK.  
Marketa CFRN.  
1.30-Pepper Young CJCA, CBK.  
Camrose mailbag CFRN.  
1.45-Clete Roberta CJCA, CBK.  
2.00-Happensee Right CJCA, CBK.  
Petite musical. CFRN.  
2.15-Afternoon concert CFRN.  
Little show. CBCA.  
2.30-Barrhead boosters. CFRN.

10:00—Talk. CBK.  
Siesta. CJCA  
3:00—Front Line Family. CFRN.  
CBK.  
Afternoon varieties. CJCA.  
3:15—Songs for you. CFRN. CBK.  
The Southland sings. CJCA.  
3:30—News. CJCA.  
Homemakers. CBK.  
3:45—News CJCA. CFRN.  
TV.

4:00—Merry Islanders CJCA  
Daily Diary CFRN  
4:15—Violin recital. CJCA CBK.  
4:30—Echoes of screen. CJCA.  
Music. CFRN.  
French program CBK  
4:45—BBC News. CFRN. CBK  
Farmer. CJCA  
5:00—Baladeur. CFRN  
English news. CBK

5.15-Recital Series. CFRN. CBK.  
Tune Up Time. CJCA.  
5.30-News. CFRN. CBK.  
5.45-Super Melodica. CFRN.  
News. CJCA.  
Gardening time. CBK.  
Evening  
6.00-Dinner date. CJCA.  
Wilson. Woodside. CFRN. CBK.  
H. V. Kalterborn. N.

Nelson Eddy. C.  
6.05—Drama. CBK.  
Dinner Music. CFRN.  
6.15—Freeman orch. N  
6.30—Operatic echoes. CJCA.  
Guard's band. CBK.  
Camp news. N  
Dr. Christian. C  
6.45—This week. CFRN.  
7.00—Green hornet. CJCA.

Chamber Music Society, CFRN  
CBK  
Those We Love, N.  
Shirley Temple C  
7.30—Music album, CFRN.  
British trade union talk, CJCA  
CBK.  
District Attorney N.  
Suspense C.  
8.00—News CFRN CJCA CKUA CBK

Great moments in music C  
Kay Kyser Kollege N  
815—Fine Music. CFRN.  
He and she. CJCA. CBK.  
830—R.C.A.F. band. CFRN.  
845—Tunes for Today. CJCA. CBK  
900—Alberta Beach. CFRN.  
Point sublime N  
Amos and Andy. C  
915—Glen Miller orch. C

9:30— Britain speaks C3CA CBK  
To be announced CFRN,  
BBC newswreel CBK  
Fly for freedom C3CA  
Paul Martin's Orch. N.  
9:45— News of day. CFRN  
Star parade. C.  
10:00— News C3CA  
Organ recital. CFRN, CBK.  
Roy Mace music. N.

10.15—Waltz time. CJCA  
10.30—McEwan. CJCA CBK.  
Let's dance. CFRN  
Rambling rhythm. N.  
10.45—Master singers. CJCA.  
Fact matters. CBK  
11.00—News. CFRN CJCA CBK.  
Masterworks. C.  
11.15—Concert master. CFRN

Aviation orch. CBK.  
Starlight souvenirs. N.  
130—Harry Owens orch. N  
Dance orch. C  
140—Dance orch. CJC? CBK. N  
War commentary, CFRN.

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# War Today

By JOHN COLLINGWOOD READE

## War of Destruction is Faster, Cheaper Than Occupation War

The weather plays no favorites. It may be our best friend in Russia, but our worst enemy in western Europe, or has been to date the Germans can stand the rolling of the sea and low-lying clouds, while the British and American bomber fleets massed in the British Isles represent a terrifying power of destruction, and Allied fighter strength is sufficient not only to prevent reprisals, but to draw off and engage the German protective forces, while the bombers get in their work.

In the early stages of the war it looked as though anti-aircraft technique was outpacing the technique of air attack, and that the war in the air had become stalemated. The decline in German air strength, coupled with the rapid progress made in aircraft design, has altered that.

It should now be possible to paralyze the enemy by bombing attacks, and bring all other forms of military and industrial life to a standstill. Provided the full weight of our vastly superior bombing power is brought to bear on the enemy continually, and he can devise no means of protecting his essential services and industries against the destruction which must follow, the Air Force makes the most effective weapon of offence.

Severely makes a distinction between a war of destruction and a war of occupation. It is your intention to destroy the enemy, rather than to occupy him, and the latter requires the most effective weapons of defence.

SEA POWER IS PROTECTIVE

Obviously we cannot afford to pour steel, rubber and copper into battleships, which are nothing but moving platforms for mounting the great air sweep which was made over northern France on the night of the 12th.

WANTED: GOOD WEATHER

The great air sweep which was made over northern France on the night of the 12th, and which Allied air power has gained domination over the likely area of military operation. If we could only get a spell of good weather this

heavy gun, when a long-range bomber will do more damage than a battleship. Heavy guns are merely devices for dropping a big explosive charge on a target.

Large bomber aircraft can drop heavier charges on more remote targets in less time. A dozen of them are cheaper to construct than a battleship and are less vulnerable.

The air force has robbed the navy of its offensive functions and left to the navy very necessary protective functions. Because we must liberate the Russians from Germany ground strength, without destroying them, we must put armies in the field, draw off the German troops and drive the German military power out of certain specified areas.

Putting armies in the field involves a great deal of heavy, slow transportation. Many ships must be kept at sea, and ships must be protected against submarine attack, and perhaps the heavy artillery attack of the few remaining enemy surface raiders.

The work of the navy. It must be equipped specially for these functions. But it must not be expanded beyond them, for expenditures made in leading the navy with powerful battleships, which can hardly ever be used, and in any case have few uses, cannot be made at the expense of other more vital equipment.

On the other hand, a war of occupation cannot be conducted successfully without tremendous help from aircraft. Sooner or later, a recognized formula must be accepted—perhaps it has already been accepted—for priorities, in the special sense of classifying all effort and resources according to their function in the new military formula, at that army, navy, air force, and the respective transport.

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On the other hand, a war of occupation cannot be conducted successfully without tremendous help from aircraft. Sooner or later, a recognized formula must be accepted—perhaps it has already been accepted—for priorities, in the special sense of classifying all effort and resources according to their function in the new military formula, at that army, navy, air force, and the respective transport.

Obviously we cannot afford to pour steel, rubber and copper into battleships, which are nothing but moving platforms for mounting the great air sweep which was made over northern France on the night of the 12th.

WANTED: GOOD WEATHER

The great air sweep which was made over northern France on the night of the 12th, and which Allied air power has gained domination over the likely area of military operation. If we could only get a spell of good weather this

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## The Fighting Roberts Family



Leader of the Canadian forces in the attack on Dieppe was Major-General John Hamilton Roberts, called "Tommy" by his beat friends. Three of his sons are in the army. Two of them (twins) are believed to have been with their father in the attack. The 23-year-old twins, Lieut. Richard Roberts and Capt. W. H. Roberts, are shown here with their younger brother, Second Lieutenant John Roberts, 19, at right, who is at Kingston.

Europe the process of putting a curtail on the enemy would be hastened considerably. The heavy bomber fleets could attack German industrial and political targets by night on a shattering scale, while the medium bombers and fighter bombers disrupted the German military organization in northern France by day.

The raid on Dieppe may have been a valuable experiment, putting much useful information into the hands of the general staff, but it is comparatively more important was its effect on the morale of the fighter aircraft out of their secret hiding places, and forcing them to do battle. The result of the air battle was not only to reduce the protective strength of the German air force, but to increase the Allied margin of superiority. If it aids on a similar scale are repeated at short intervals, German protective cover in the air will be very much less, and an invasion will become a relatively cheap and simple process.

JAPS AT DISADVANTAGE

In the southwest Pacific the Americans appear to have won a very important advantage. This

only the first round of the battle to prevent the Japanese from increasing the thickness of their protective shield. Nevertheless, it is necessary to first step and the successful accomplishment makes the subsequent steps easier.

The Americans are said to have captured those islands in the Solomon group on which they had no landings. Though isolated points of resistance may remain, the Americans appear to have achieved mastery of an area in which they can set up air bases and naval stations. The possession of these facilities will make it easier to prevent the Japanese from increasing their strength and covering their positions, and will also simplify the process of changing Japanese possession of New Britain.

Two or three months should be sufficient to clean the Japanese out of all the northern islands of the Pacific. The strength and effectiveness of Chinese counter-attacks over the Japanese islands indicates that supplies are reaching China in a steady stream. Much of the material is probably being thrown in, but a good deal of it must necessarily be brought in by road.

There are still two routes open to China from the north. The cut to Darjeeling by rail, and thence to Lhasa and eastward into the Valley of the Yangtze, and the other runs from Calcutta to Sargol in Assam and into China from there.

We may suppose also that supplies are reaching China from Russia and Outer Mongolia. Far greater quantities are required than can be supplied by the railroads, but considering the widely separated centres of Allied military power which are sustained, it is remarkable that so much material has been coming through.

On the Russian front, the military position remains practically unchanged. The enemy has made slight progress at great costs in the Caucasus. On the Italian front, the Japanese have been repulsed with heavy casualties without any noticeable improvement in the German tactical position.

WASHINGTON REPORTS THESE ISLANDS CAPTURED BY U.S. FORCES

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 24.—The U.S. Navy today announced that it had captured the islands of Wake, Iwo Jima, and the Bonin Islands.

Body will be forwarded to Finlay, Ohio, for burial in the family crypt. Foster and McGraw, funeral directors, are in charge of arrangements.

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## I ESCAPED FROM A JAP PRISON CAMP

### Request for Medicine Turned Down as Disease Hits Camp

Lt. Benjamin Proulx, Canadian Naval Reserve officer, escaped from a Japanese prison camp on Hong Kong Island after 34 days of imprisonment. In a series of 12 articles he tells of the British surrender at Hong Kong, his life in the prison camp, his desperate escape and his journey to the day of freedom. The following article he tells about the camp being swept by disease.—EDITOR.

By Benjamin Proulx as Told to C. B. Wall  
Copyright 1942 by Field Publications and The Edmonton Bulletin  
INSTANT III: DISEASE STRIKES CAMP

After the Japanese had been feeding us with one bowl of rice for three days, the British doctors who were in the prison camp posted a warning to the seven thousand men in which read like this:

"It will be possible for the average white man to live only about six months on the diet which we are receiving. Extreme caution must be exercised in order to live even for this length of time. It is therefore necessary that all men physically exert themselves as little as possible. If you are forty years of age or above, no physical exertion whatever—not even walking about the camp—is advisable."

So there were two things that we did after a while. One of them was this:

Scattered around the barracks, we found forty-eight hymn books. Then we managed to find bits of pencils among us and scraps of paper. Then as many of the seven thousand men as possible would be split up into groups of about forty or fifty.

One of the men in each group would be given a hymn book. The other men would sit around him tailor-fashion in a circle.

Then the man with the hymn book would read out loud the hymns which had been selected and the men around him would write them on the scraps of paper.

We would do this all week so that by Sunday morning we would have the hymns copied on nearly seven thousand pieces of paper.

And then on Sunday morning each man would take a copy of the hymns and be able to join in the singing. On those days when the hymns were sung, the seven thousand men would sit on their haunches in a great circle and sing the hymns. The Japanese outside the barred wire would watch us and their faces would be white.

But I remember the faces of our men with the cold morning sunlight on them. They were white and tense and would not try to escape. They were just waiting for their next bowl of rice. They didn't have any mirrors into which they could look. They didn't know if they were close to death every day.

NO CHANCE

Maybe that's the way it worked. And maybe it was just as well. There was no chance of escaping anyway and it might have made them happy for a little while. I am forty-one years old. I was physically hard when the Japanese took me prisoner. I weighed 130 pounds and did not require as much fuel to keep me going as most heavier men.

But there were other men in the prison, big men, used to eating good food, to whom the bowl of rice meant just to nothing. They began looking large. The Japanese had allowed a large, mongrel Chinese dog to stay in the camp. Two men saw the dog.

Next: Details of life in a Japanese prison camp.

Ninety-eight per cent. of the farm dwellers of Rhode Island have electricity.

PLAY BRIDGE

The other thing I did was to play bridge. One of the men in the camp was a card player. He had a pack of cards which he had hidden away in the prison. We played until the cards were so worn it was barely possible to tell the difference between the suits. We played for ten cents a hundred. We did not have any money but all win in the game was still in the camp. I suppose it was understood that all debts would be paid after the war. It was also understood among us that no one should ever refer to the possibility that the debts might never be collected.

But even if a white man does nothing in the way of physical exercise when he must live on a bowl of rice a day, he cannot stand it for long.

Within the first week the men began to come down with dysentery. It was very bad. Sanitary conditions were bad. The disease began to spread.

One of our officers asked the Japanese for medicine to fight the disease. The Japanese answered: "Japan is not a part of either the Geneva nor the Hague agreements concerning the treatment of prisoners of war."

That was the answer. That was all there was to it. Men died. I do not know exactly how many. It is hard to tell.

When the men were dead, an officer would order the Japanese to bury them. He would give the Japanese a mission for a detail of our men to bury our dead in the ground outside the prison barbed wire.

That was the way death was in the prison camp at Santhoung. And outside the Japanese watched us with black faces and blank eyes.

And then there was the secret radio. Some of the men had a short wave radio which was a short wave radio controlled by which British broadcasts could be heard. No one ever saw it. I never talked to anyone who had actually heard it. I think that the Japanese might have had

ANSWER THE SAME

The answer of the Japanese was the same. Permission was refused. We had to bury our dead inside the barbed wire enclosure of 1,200 feet by 1,200 feet. We had to bury them under our feet. We did it. There was nothing else we could do. We tried to bury them in the morning light under the bright sun. We feared them so that they would be looking toward the sea wall and Victoria Harbor and the green hills of Hong Kong and the sea.

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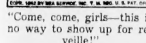
ANSWER THE SAME

By RENE RYERSON MART

By the time she'd arranged her pre- and post effects and taken a shower in the peach-tiled bathroom she was ravenously hungry. At first she thought she'd call a taxi and go downtown to eat.

On second thought she decided to hunt up a delicatessen shop—she had noticed a sort of community centre about two blocks from the apartment, there was probably a delicatessen there—and get some-

### Hold Everything



"All I said to your mother was that the house will seem quite empty without her!"

CAN YOU NAME FIVE METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION BEGINNING WITH THE LETTER "T"? **T**

**A-25 U.S. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.**

... .. truck, taxi, tractor.

the United Kingdom.



**WE DO SELL FOR LESS!**

**EASY TO PAY  
NATIONAL WAY**

AVE CLEANING, **39c**

## WAYS SOMETHING NEW

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**SUCH RUDE**



This micrograph shows a cross-section of a plant stem. The vascular bundles are arranged in a ring, and the pith is visible in the center. The image is labeled with a circled '2' in the top right corner.



